

the crowd, some of whom were wounded, in the guards were driven back to their barracks. A demand was made for their being disbanded.

The militia were put under arms. The municipality interposed. The offending troops were deprived of their weapons, and the tumult was temporarily appeased; but the indiscretion of the royalists rendered the position of the King very precarious.

On the 1st of March, 1822, the second session of the Cortes opened. In his speech, the King lamented that the Ministers had not

adopted measures to sustain his prerogative on the next day they begged to resign. On the 3d of March, the King instructed Admiral Jahat, one of the Ministers, to desire the Cortes to propose a list from which he might select

new Administration. The subject gave rise to a stormy debate, the leading speakers declaring themselves satisfied with the ex-Minister's

The King then referred the matter to the Council of State, which presented lists of three eligible members for each of the seven departments— from which M. Bardaxi, a man of moderate politics, was chosen Prime Minister. However, harmony could not be established; indeed, civil war soon broke out. In the spring of 1822 the Quesada formed a small royalist army in the Basque provinces and Navarre. The Catalans likewise rose, headed by Antonio Maura— who called the Trappist, because he had been a monk in the monastery of La Trappe, and was the Baron d'Eroles. The former captured the city of *Sau de Luch*, at the foot of one of the south-east declivities of the Eastern Pyrenees. In this place was established the Regency, in open

voled against the Cortes, under the Presidency of the Marquis de Matafiorada. Such was the result of the affairs towards the close of 1822, when the civil war was organized.

We must now refer to the intervention of the foreign Powers in the affairs of Spain.

The treaty of Vienna, concluded after the capture of Waterloo and the deportation of Napoleon to St. Helena, led to a quadruple alliance between England, France, Russia, Austria, and Prussia. Shortly afterwards, a Holy Alliance was formed between those three last-named Powers. It breathed a religious spirit in words, but meaning men detected in its language a sinister and avaricious policy. It declared that the three contracting monarchs were to maintain unity by the bonds of a true and indisputable fraternity; and, considering each other

low-countmen, they will on all occasions, and in all places, lend each other aid and assistance." In the second article, they declare "that they, the allied sovereigns, look upon themselves as merely delegated by Providence to govern," &c. This expression artfully concealed the exploded doctrine of the DIVINE RIGHT OF KINGS; and it was plain, as subsequent events prove, that the intention was to put down constitutional liberty in Europe. This confederation really put an end, or attempted to put an end, to the BALANCE OF POWER; for

it was evident, since the three sovereigns were

The Holy Alliance produced no very memorable results during the first three years after

signature. During the struggle against Napoleon, Austria had promised liberal institutions to her people, to induce them to bear up against the calamities and taxation of war; and, for the same reasons, Prussia had promised a representative constitution to her subjects. When the danger was over, these prom-

there was ever any sincere desire of redeeming them. Autocratic and absolute Russia could not tolerate the least approach to liberalism in

countries bordering on her own territories, and it was her policy to aid Austria and Prussia in resisting every demand for popular government, which the sovereigns of those nations were most unwilling to concede. It is therefore evident that the alliance of the three des-

potisms was expressly designed to arrest all progress, by a combination of their military forces. The Prussians very soon called upon their King to fulfill his engagements; whereupon, a central commission was formed, authorized to prosecute inquiries in all parts of Germany, concerning "demagogic intrigues." The Prussian Court, in a circular despatch enclosing the decree of the Diet establishing the

central commission, expressed itself in the following terms: "The sovereigns cannot flatter themselves with being able to combat their enemies with success, unless they [the sovereigns] are united in a profession of their principles, and in vigorous measures to defend them." The "enemies" designated were all whom they demanded representative government, which Prussia had promised. Thus the monarchs of the Holy Alliance libelled their own subjects.

courts, they opposed liberalism in every country, and consequently were hostile to the efforts made in favor of constitutional government in Spain, Portugal, and Naples; and it was with the view of arresting progress in those kingdoms, that they held a Congress at Troppau, to which the English and French ministers were invited, not indeed to take any part in the

liberations, but simply to report those deliberations to their respective Governments. A circular despatch, forwarded to the diplomatic agents of Russia, Prussia, and Austria, announced that the object of that Congress was "to maintain peace, and to free Europe from the scourge of Revolution."

The famous Conference of Verona was now held. In the interval, Mina obtained the command of the constitutional army in Catalonia, took the Seo de Urgel, and broke up the B.

any party which had established itself from two Republicans, and who were now being recruited by the members fled to France for protection, and France pretended alarm for her own institutions. Her Minister, M. de Montmorency, was personally eager for an armed interference in the Peninsula, in order to give some active occupation to the French troops, lest they should turn their bayonets against the Government of France, and defend the hated Bourbons. Mr. Canning has instructed his Ministers to declare at the Congress, "that if a declaration of alliance should be made between the King and Spain, such determination should be made at Verona, as might become a party to it, even though dissolution of the quintuple alliance should be the consequence of the refusal." The allies,

therefore, deliberated in the absence of the British plenipotentiary; and the result was, that they authorized France to attack Spain, having the support of the other Powers in the three following cases: 1st. If Spain attacked France. 2d. If any personal outrage was offered to the King or royal family of Spain. 3d. If any attempt were made to change the ruling dynasty.

The yellow fever had broken out in Spain in very pestilential form, which furnished the French Government with a pretext to encamp an army under the Pyrenees, by the designation of the "Cordon Sanitaire." When the disease disappeared, the troops were not withdrawn, but took the name of the "Army of observation." Its ultimate destination naturally excited suspicion and alarm, but Louis XVIII, at the close of the French Parliament in 1822, in a speech from the throne, solemnly

reclaimed his adherence to a pacific policy.

[REMAINDER OF NO. IV NEXT WEEK.]

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